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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN LEGAJOS IN THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS

PART II¹

(Conclusion)

33. Legajo 103-6-19. *Espediente sobre cuentas de las rentas del Hospital Real de San Cosme y S. Damian de Durango. Años 1771.* The title is a sufficient indication of the contents of the *legajo*. Nothing was entered.—NPC

34. Legajo 103-6-21. *Espediente sobre el establecimiento de la poblacion del Carrizal y del Presidio de la Junta de los rios del norte y concho. Años 1759 á 1760.* This contains only the two *testimonios* catalogued at numbers 454 and 455, aggregating over nine hundred pages and dealing with the question of protecting the Nueva Vizcaya frontier from the raids of the Indians of Texas, through the founding of a presidio on the Río Grande.—NPC

35. Legajos 103-6-23 to 31 and 103-7-1 to 12. *Cartas y expedientes.* These twenty-one *legajos* dating from 1744 to 1785, are in a series containing seventeen more, which carry the inclusive dates to 1800. *Legajo* 103-6-23 embraces the years 1744 to 1760, but the majority of the others are for a single year. The material in *legajo* 103-6-23, most of which was entered, is in disorder, indicating a probability of its having been used, although there were no copy marks. *Legajo* 103-7-11 seems also to have been used, for it is in wild disorder, although lacking removal marks, but the material which bears no observable relation to the numbered *expedientes*, constituting three-fourths of the *legajo*, may once have formed one *expediente*, for it relates to a single idea. The other *legajos* retain the original good order of their filing. The materials are in groups of years, with a series of numbered *expedientes* in each year, very few of the serial numbers of which are missing. The last bundle in each year's list is composed of brief *expedientes* of but one or a few documents each, upon which no action by the

¹ The first part of this "Description" is published in THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW for May, 1918.

authorities in Spain was necessary. The documents were merely read, therefore, and filed. These papers are called *Cartas de visto*, of which there are about thirty in each annual group of this set. Most of them are acknowledgments of the receipt of royal orders, or announcements of installation in office. Counting each year's *Cartas de visto* bundle as one *expediente*, there are 261 *expedientes* in twenty of the *legajos* investigated, excluding *legajo* 103-6-23. Fifteen *expedientes* were catalogued, together with some of the material in four of the *Cartas de visto* bundles, yielding fifty-seven items, or a total of eighty-two with the twenty-five of *legajo* 103-6-23. These include New Mexico and Texas items.

While less narrowly personal than the papers of the *Espedientes diarios* (discussed in the next following section), those of this set are also of an administrative character, of matters that came up in the ordinary course of business, somewhat general in subject-matter at times, though locally applied. Much of a judicial character and, especially in the later *legajos*, much pertaining to the church, more particularly the secular arm, appear. The *expedientes* for the year 1760 are illustrative of the whole set. They treat of the following subjects: salaries of *alcaldes mayores*; the decision that *corregidores*, *alcaldes*, and justices should reside in the principal town of their district; a request for an explanation of a decree with reference to matrimony; the inability of Indian widows to pay tribute; the sale of certain offices; the collection of certain sums from the cathedral of Guadalajara; the need of a greater population in Coahuila; the visit of the bishop in Nuevo León and Texas; the question whether the *oficiales reales* of Durango, Guadalajara, or Mexico should handle the papers dealing with the taking possession of office by officials in New Mexico; about a settlement north of the mouth of the Río Grande without any pastor; and *Cartas de visto*. Occasionally, material of some importance is to be found in the *legajos*. The following items show this: measures taken as a result of the appearance of Dutch ships off the Pacific coast of New Spain, and as a result of the capture of Frenchmen in New Mexico and Texas, both in *legajo* 103-6-23; and the 116 page summary for the Council of the Indies of the *expediente* in which the most noteworthy document was the Lizazón memorial about conditions in Sonora and problems of northwestward advance, in *legajo* 103-6-25 (mentioned in item 560 of the *Catalogue*).

Several items of interest were not entered, some of which would usually have been regarded as within the plan of the *Catalogue*. The items

follow: a voluminous *expediente* arising from a lawsuit in connection with pearl-fishing in the Gulf of California, the only uncatalogued material of *legajo* 103-6-23; an *expediente* about the establishment of the *alcabala* in Culiacán, Ostimuri, Real del Rosario, and Sonora, in *legajo* 103-6-25; two *expedientes* about the Frenchman Pedro Molina, who was married to a woman of Guadalajara and was interested in mining, but was living at Guadalajara without the permit required in the case of a foreigner, in *legajos* 103-6-30 and 103-6-31; the project of a citizen of Guadalajara for the establishment of eight royal banks in the two Americas for the benefit of miners, and an *expediente* about the division of the Californias between the Franciscans and Dominicans, both in *legajo* 103-7-1; an *expediente* about reducing the price of quick-silver at Bolaños, so as to assist in developing mineral wealth there, in *legajo* 103-7-2; two *expedientes* about secularizing certain Franciscan missions in Nueva Galicia, in *legajos* 103-7-3 and 103-7-11; and several *expedientes* of the year 1777 concerning the difficulties arising between the viceroyalty and the *comandancia general* of the Provincias Internas, as a result of the establishment of the latter, in *legajo* 103-7-5.—NPC

36. **Legajos 104-1-6 to 14.** *Espedientes diarios. Años 1760 á 1799.* This is another well-ordered set of *legajos*, the material being arranged in packages covering a single year, within which the *expedientes* have a consecutive numbering. The documents are usually of a minor administrative character, almost wholly concerned with the petitions of individuals about matters of personal interest to them. Petitions to be allowed to go to the Indies, or to carry certain relatives and servants there, petitions for a right to marry, requests for office or for promotion, claims for sums of money, requests for confirmations in office or in social standing—it is of such material that the *legajos* are made up. Aside from their institutional possibilities, the documents are occasionally of value because they deal with some official in whom the investigator has an interest or because they refer incidentally, in supporting the petition in question, to events that are within the scope of an investigation. In the case of the *Catalogue*, seventeen *expedientes* (of which fourteen come in *legajos* 104-1-6 and 7), yielding forty-nine items, were entered, out of a total of 422 *expedientes*. Two of the entered *expedientes*, one dealing with the establishment of the Dominicans in Baja California, and the other giving complete and detailed information as to the expense of the Department of San Blas and the Californias from 1768 to 1774, proved to be material of importance for the *Catalogue*—serving as illustrations of the way in which valuable items are occasionally buried in unpromising *legajos*.

At a period of more liberal interpretation of the rules for entry, the following *expedientes* might also have been catalogued: *legajo* 104-1-7, 1769, no. 1—petition for permission to fill vacancies at the College of San Fernando, Mexico, caused by the sending of missionaries to the Californias; *legajo* 104-1-7, 1769, no. 2—petition for permission to fill vacancies at the College of Santa Cruz, Querétaro, caused by the sending of missionaries to Sinaloa and Sonora; *legajo* 104-1-7, 1770, no. 2—petition of Thomas Prieto to go to the Indies to serve as a missionary in the Californias, the petition being denied on the ground that Prieto was over fifty years old;² *legajo* 104-1-10, 1780, no. 5—grant of the rank of city to Arispe, Sonora, because it was to be the capital of the Provincias Internas and the seat of a bishopric; *legajo* 104-1-10, 1782, no. 8—petition of Francisco Sánchez Zúñiga, a Queretaran friar who had spent ten years as a missionary in Pimería Alta, to be allowed to return to Spain; *legajo* 104-1-14, 1799, nos. 3 to 6—petitions of five Dominicans, who had served twenty years in Baja California, to be made masters in their order; *legajo* 104-1-14, 1799, no. 10—petition of a Dominican, who had served in Baja California, to be made *predicador general* of his order.—NPC

37. **Legajo 104-2-13.** *Espedientes e ynstancias de partes. Años 1766 á 1777.* This is one of a set of twelve which cover the years 1732 to 1826. The material is concerned with the petitions of individuals for office, more pay, promotion, financial assistance, and, in the case of widows, for pensions. Except for a few petitions by members of the clergy, the individuals concerned were civil officials already in government employ. Little of value appeared, but eight items were entered.—NPC

38. **Legajo 104-2-25.** *Duplicados de sugetos particulares del distrito de aquella Audiencia. Años 1707 á 1809.* Another *legajo* with the same title is for the years 1653 to 1706. The title of *legajo* 104-2-25 does not fit the material exactly, for there are a number of *expedientes* which are general in nature and of more than ordinary value, some documents which are not duplicates, and some dated as late as 1816. Most of the papers, however, do relate to matters concerning individuals, and are duplicates, within the dates given. The greater part of the *legajo* treats of ecclesiastical affairs. The nature of the materials is well illustrated by the following items, which were regarded as just too remote

² This is the only petition in the set of an individual wishing to go to the Californias. It may also be worthy of note, that the other matters of the *legajo* (appointments, etc.) do not relate directly to the Californias.

for entry: an *expediente* of 175 pages about an uprising, in 1720, of the eleven Indian *pueblos* of the Río del Norte (Río Grande); various *expedientes* about affairs in Nueva Vizcaya during the rule of Governor Belauñarán, notably a seventeen-page letter of 1740 by the governor himself; a letter of the Marqués de Torre Campo, in 1747, relating his achievements as governor of Nueva Vizcaya, and discussing the state of affairs there; a gossip letter of the bishop of Guadalajara, March 13, 1746, in response to a request from the authorities in Spain, describing the various officials of Guadalajara, including Echeverz, president of the Audiencia, and the Marqués de Aysa, a past and future president; and an *expediente* of 150 pages, dated 1796, concerning the *residencia* of Pedro Tueros, governor of Coahuila. A curious item is the poetic effusion of the Marqués de Torre Campo on the accession of Ferdinand VI. Twenty-seven items were entered, including an important *expediente* of 1809 about the governmental restrictions on immigration into Coahuila and Texas.—NPC

39. **Legajo 104-3-1.** *Espediente sobre la historia de la conquista de la Nueva Galicia escrito por el Licdo. D. Matias de la Mota. Años 1760.* This tiny *legajo* of fifty pages is concerned with the petition of Mota Padilla for the publication of his book, this much being granted, and for certain official positions in Guadalajara that he desired. Nothing was entered.³—NPC

40. **Legajo 104-3-2.** *Espediente de la expedicion hecha a la Sonora por D. Jose de Galvez y donativos que para ello se hicieron. Años 1766 á 1773.* From the standpoint of the objects of the *Catalogue*, this was one of the richest of the *legajos*. It was in such admirably good order that it can hardly have been used before the writer came upon it. The entire *legajo* was entered, yielding 340 items. The title of the *legajo* is not adequate to describe the material it contains. The documents show that José de Gálvez and the Marqués de Croix formed a plan, which was later carried on by Bucarely, for the development and advance of the northern frontier of New Spain, not only in Sonora, but also along the whole line, from the Californias to Texas. The central idea was the suppression of the rebellious Indians of Sonora and an advance to the Gila and Colorado rivers. As a preliminary, however, Alta California was to be occupied, Baja California made prosperous, or, at least, freed from existing evils that retarded its

³ The Mota Padilla work seems not to have been published for over a century, when it appeared under the following title: *Historia de la conquista de la provincia de la Nueva-Galicia*. Mexico. 1870. [1871-1872].

development, and the military leaders of Nueva Vizcaya, Coahuila, and Texas were to hold the hostile Indians in check, until the Spanish troops from Sonora might come by way of the Gila to settle the issue in the east. The *legajo* treats adequately of the workings of the plan, and is fullest for the regions to which Gálvez gave his principal attention, the two Californias and Sonora, and for the years 1768 and 1769 when he personally was on the scene. Except for papers stated to have been filed elsewhere, concerning Russian aggressions, and for certain of Gálvez's reports about the Alta California expeditions of 1769, the *legajo* provides an almost complete survey of Gálvez's activities in Baja California and Sonora until he was taken sick in 1769, and furnishes numerous documents about the heretofore little known story of the Sonora war. The great majority of the documents are copies of the reports and enclosures of Gálvez, Domingo Elizondo, and others to the viceroy, forwarded by him to Julián de Arriaga, the *ministro general* in Spain.⁴—NPC

41. **Legajo 104-3-3.** *Espedicion hecha por tierra á Monterrey en California. Años 1768 á 1772.* Like *legajo* 104-3-2, this also was a valuable *legajo*, giving seventy-six items, the entire *legajo*, for the *Catalogue*. It did not have the completeness as to the subject-matter treated that *legajo* 104-3-2 had, but it furnished abundant materials concerning the Alta California expeditions of 1769, after their arrival at San Diego. Thus, the march up the peninsula is inadequately referred to, but the two marches to Monterey and the occupation of that port in 1770 are abundantly documented. There is also much material about the preliminaries of both the sea and land expeditions and concerning the Indian wars in Sonora, including the voluminous account of Beleña, catalogued at number 1940. The *legajo* had been much used, although still in good order, and, except for the Beleña report, there was hardly a document that had not been copied.⁵

42. **Legajos 104-3-4 and 5.** *Espediente sobre la sublevacion de los Yndios de la Pimeria alta y sus incidencias. Años 1775.* All of the material in these valuable *legajos*, 155 items in all, was catalogued. The revolt discussed is not of the year 1775, but the Pima revolt of 1751 and its important consequences. To this subject are devoted half of *legajo* 104-3-4 and all of *legajo* 104-3-5. The documents are principally *testimonios* of the year 1754, some of them the result of Jesuit

⁴ Much of this material has since been procured for the Bancroft Library.

⁵ The copies were procured by Professor Stephens for the Bancroft Library. The Beleña report also has since been copied.

efforts to exculpate themselves from blame for the uprising, but most of them resulting from the enquiries of their opponent, Governor Diego Parrilla. There are other documents on this subject between 1751 and 1759. The whole number furnish ample opportunity for the study, not only of the Pima revolt, but also for the affairs of Sonora and frontier conditions in general. The Spanish projects of advance by way of the Gila and Colorado rivers are prominently to the fore as well, as, for example, in the voluminous Balthasar and Gallardo memorials of 1753 and 1758.

Half of *legajo* 104-3-4 is devoted to Dominican petitions for a missionary field, in particular, in the Californias. The documents are for the years 1760 to 1775, and include much important material other than that of the Dominican efforts. There are statistical accounts of the Baja California missions in 1768 and in 1773, the valuable Gálvez memorial of 1773 about the division of the Californias between the Franciscans of San Fernando and the Dominicans, various reports of the fiscales of the Council of the Indies and resolutions on the Dominican petitions, and especially the important plan of the Council of March 6, 1775, material also about the Anza expedition of 1774, and, in general, a great deal bearing upon the region of the Gila and Colorado and upon the Californias.

Some of the Dominican material had been copied, but most of *legajo* 104-3-4 and all of *legajo* 104-3-5 were free from marks indicating removal for copy.

43. **Legajo 104-3-9.** *Consultas, Materias, e Ynformes de Real Hacienda. Años 1596 á 1805.* Only one document of this *legajo*, the item catalogued as 410, was entered, and this seems to have slipped into the *legajo* by mistake. Nevertheless, the materials are extremely important for matters of finance in Spanish colonial administration. The papers are mostly concerned with the affairs of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, but there are occasional references to other *cajas reales* within the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. Most of the documents are summary accounts, and not mere masses of figures, of the recommendations of the Contaduría General and Council of the Indies. One of the most remarkable documents of the *legajo* is a *testimonio* of 1765, forwarded to Spain with a letter of August 3, 1765, by the *oficiales reales* of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, of which the title reads as follows: *Testimonio de varias Certificaciones, y diligencias pertenecientes á la Comprobacion de el Cargo, y Data . . . de la Real Hazienda, y Caxa de esta Ciudad de Guadalaaxara de veinte años á esta parte.* The

document is a certified copy, 116 pages long. It was written to demonstrate how much more successful the writers had been in gathering revenues, in the ten-year period from 1753 to 1762, than their predecessors had been in an equal length of time, from 1743 to 1752. Not only did they prove their case, but their figures for the entire twenty years show annual remittances to Mexico, representing an excess of receipts over disbursements of between 80 and 90 per cent of the amounts collected by them. Figures are also present for the receipts of each year, indicating the different sources of revenue and the amounts they produced. This valuable document is supplemented by material in *legajo* 104-3-21 (presently to be described).⁶—NPC

44. **Legajo 104-3-10.** *Provisiones de Empleos de Real Hacienda. Años 1764 á 1795.* A second *legajo* with this title dates from 1796 to 1808. This *legajo* deals with the appointments and promotions of *oficiales reales* of the more important *cajas reales* within the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. Eleven items were entered.—NPC

45. **Legajo 104-3-18.** *Oficiales Reales y sus dependencias. Años 1768 á 1791.* This is the second of four *legajos*, the whole series dating from 1743 to 1811, and referring to the operation of the Real Caja of Guadalajara. While but three inconsequential items were entered, the *legajo* has some importance for matters of *real hacienda*. It covers a wide range in subject-matter, the following being some of the topics that appear: projects for increasing revenue; methods of administration; letters enclosing accounts for a given period, and stating results; occasional *cortes*, *tanteos* and *estados*⁷ which happened not to be removed to their proper file; indices of the letters of the *oficiales reales*; and matters concerning individuals, such as questions of salary, appointments to office, and requests for permission to marry.—NPC

46. **Legajo 104-3-21.** *Estados, Cortes y Tanteos de Guadalajara. Años 1761 á 1781.* This is one of two *legajos*, the second carrying the inclusive dates to 1807. The receipts and disbursements of the Real Caja of Guadalajara are covered with completeness for the years named. The *cortes* and *tanteos* give the *cargo y data*, or receipts and disbursements, in detail for the whole of each year. Each of these documents fills about fifty pages. They are summed up in an *estado*, an

⁶ The materials of *legajos* 104-3-9 and 104-3-21, covering the years 1742 to 1781, were used in Chapman, *The Founding of Spanish California*, pp. 52, 53, 455, 456, and appendix II. between pp. 456-457.

⁷ These terms are defined in the next following *legajo* description.

exceedingly neat piece of work on a single sheet,⁸ although this document is missing for the earlier years of the *legajo*. As already mentioned, this *legajo* and 104-3-9 furnish a fairly complete history of the financial operations of the Real Caja of Guadalajara from 1743 to 1781, but this is the better *legajo*, not only because of the *estados*, but also because disbursements are itemized. Despite the great value of the *legajo*, only five items mentioning remissions of funds to San Blas were entered.—NPC

47. **Legajos 104-3-23 to 25.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de Guadalajara.* These three *legajos*, for the years 1761 to 1776, form part of a set of eight, of which the last five range from 1777 to 1788. Except for three *Pliegos de Sumario*⁹ for 1742, 1764, and 1765, the materials of *legajo* 104-3-23 consist of five books, one for each year from 1761 to 1765, like those elsewhere styled *Libros Manuales*. In later years the *Relación Jurada*, *Pliego de Sumario*, and *Resultas y Reparos* are present, indicating a change in the methods of accounting. The materials are important, since the figures are for the wide-sweeping jurisdiction of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, and bear upon the economic development, and therefore upon the Spanish advance, in the frontier provinces. Among materials of a special character is the item catalogued as number 1,837, summarizing receipts, disbursements, and remissions to Mexico for each year from 1762 to 1771. The three *legajos* were catalogued in entirety, yielding thirty-six items.—NPC

48. **Legajo 104-4-28.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda del Rosario y Alamos.* *Años 1772 á 1781.* A second *legajo* is for 1782 to 1786. *Legajo* 104-4-28 is wholly concerned with Alamos. In each year there are four classes of documents, the *Pliego de Sumario*, *Resultas y Reparos* (called *Resultas y Reflexas* here), *Relación Jurada*,¹⁰ and *Cuenta de Cargo y Data*, the last-named providing separate accounts of each branch of *real hacienda*. These papers are of value for the Spanish northwestward advance, as they indicate the economic progress, especially of the mining districts, on which such an advance was based. All of the fifty-two items of *legajo* 104-4-28 were entered.—NPC

49. **Legajo 104-5-10.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de las Provincias Ynternas.* *Años 1779 á 1782.* The *legajo* is not well described, for it deals only with the expenses of the militia companies maintained in Nueva Vizcaya. Nothing was entered.—NPC

⁸ Photographs of two *estados* are given in appendix II. of Chapman, *The Founding of Spanish California*.

⁹ For unexplained terms, see section 50, where definitions are given.

¹⁰ See the definitions given in section 50.

50. Legajos 104-5-11 to 15. *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de S. Blas de California. Años 1774 á 1794.* These *legajos* contain the financial operations of the Department of San Blas in its important relation to the Californias. While the materials vary in some measure in the different *legajos*, there are six principal types of documents found. The *Relación Jurada*, or sworn statement of receipts and disbursements, made up at the end of each year by the commissary of San Blas and his assistants, provides an itemized account of the kinds of goods sent to the Californias, together with the amounts and prices, dates of shipment, ships upon which they were loaded, etc. The *Pliego de Sumario* is a summary of the *Relación Jurada*. The *Resultas y Reparos*, also called *Pliegos de Consistencia*, *Autos de Consistencia y Reparos*, and yet other names, contains a detailed comment on the various items of the *Relación Jurada*, averaging from ten to twenty times that document in length. The two last-described documents were made by up the Real Tribunal de Cuentas of Mexico; they tend in great measure to clear up the meaning of the masses of figures appearing in the *Relación Jurada*. Beginning with 1786, the last year of *legajo* 104-5-11, the documents consist principally of three leather-bound volumes. The *Libro Manual* is a journal, or day book, in which items, whether debit or credit, are entered consecutively under each day, with the same sort of comment as that of the *Relación Jurada*. The *Libro Mayor* is a ledger, and the *Libro de Caja*, or *Libro de Tesorero*, is a cash book. In these later years, the first three documents described are missing, except the *Resultas y Reparos*, and that is briefer than before. The later materials are therefore more difficult of use by an investigator.

For the minute details of the Spanish settlements in Alta California, these *legajos* are extremely important, since that colony was almost wholly dependent on San Blas. These documents not only show everything that was shipped to Alta California, but also furnish much incidental data, such as the names of ships and their officers and the dates of sailing. In *legajo* 104-5-11 there were a few documents of a financial character other than those described above, all of which referred to Alta California. Every document of the five *legajos*, 103 in all, was entered.—NPC

51. Legajo 104-5-16. *Cuentas de Real Hacda. de S. Carlos de Perote en California. Años 1773 á 1789.* Two other *legajos* in this set carry the dates to 1803. *Legajo* 104-5-16 is complete only for the years 1773, 1774, and 1786 to 1789, although a few documents of 1779 to 1782 appear. The documents are the same as those described in section

50. Since the fort of San Carlos de Perote was in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, it would seem that the *legajo* is wrongly entitled. Nevertheless, the twenty items of the *legajo* were entered, three, at least, with justification, since they referred to the accounts of the presidio of Loreto in Baja California.—NPC

52. **Legajo 104-5-19.** *Espedientes de Real Hacienda en general. Años 1764 á 1791.* This is the first of a set of five *legajos* running to the year 1819. The materials were a distinct surprise, in that they did not consist of account books and lists of figures, but were rather in the nature of projects of *real hacienda*. They are principally for the year 1786 to 1791, and deal, for the most part, with the Department of San Blas, and with plans for instituting trade between the Philippines and Alta California. Two *expedientes* appear in which suggestions were made, between 1786 and 1790, for developing the fur trade of Alta California and the northwest coast. One of them involved also the development of Alta California's mineral wealth; furs were to be exchanged for quicksilver, which was to be procured in China and sent, by way of the Philippines, to San Francisco. The *legajo* yielded thirty-eight items for the *Catalogue*.—NPC

53. **Legajo 104-5-24.** *Espedientes é instancias de partes. Años 1777 á 1789.* A second *legajo* is for 1790 and 1791. Although *legajo* 104-5-24 has the same title as the already described *legajo* 104-2-13, which it resembles in kind, it proved unexpectedly rich in materials for the Department of San Blas, the greater part of the *legajo* relating to that department. Most of the documents have the usual *de partes* character of referring to individuals, such as the remittances of sums by officials of San Blas to their families in Spain, or promotions of officials, or, in the present instance, charges against them on the ground of their operating a gambling establishment, but there are some *expedientes* of a general character. Most important of the entered material of a general nature is an *expediente* of 1777 about a proposal to move the Department of San Blas to Matanchel or Chacala. Among material not entered was an *expediente* of 1788, about two hundred pages long, concerning the causes of the economic decline in the province of Durango. Fifty-five items were entered.—NPC

54. **Legajo 104-6-7.** *Expediente sobre la imposicion y cobro de tributos en la Provincia de Sonora y otras. Años 1776.* This *legajo* in fact deals almost wholly with the collection of the royal tributes from the Indians of Sinaloa, rather than from those of Sonora. Four documents were entered because of their reference to general laws applying the tributes in all parts of New Spain.—NPC

55. **Legajo 104-6-8.** *Patentes y Nombramientos. militares. Años 1699 á 1804.* This is both a very important and an exceedingly well-ordered *legajo*, covering appointments to military positions in the frontier provinces for the years given above. The material is arranged in separate folders by presidios or posts, with a statement of the inclusive dates of the appointments. The file is fairly complete, one officer usually succeeding a predecessor whose prior appointment appears in the legajo.¹¹ The appointments are for commanders of the particular post, although a few officials of lower grade appear. Entry was made of 353 items according to the scheme of the *Catalogue*. The list itself of the military posts, with the inclusive dates of appointments, is a matter of importance, and it is therefore inserted below, just as it appeared on the covers of the various folders. Those marked with a double asterisk were entered in entirety; those with a single asterisk, to 1781; the others were not entered at all. Where the inclusive dates are inaccurate, they are corrected, in brackets, before or after the given dates, as the case may be.—NPC

<i>Post</i>	<i>Years</i>
1. **Presidio de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo.....	1731-1783 [1799]
2. *Presidio de Sn. Juan Bautista del Río Grande.....	1709-1784 [1803]
3. **Presidio del Paso del Río del Norte.....	1699-1782 [1803]
4. Presidio de Sn. Felipe y Santiago de Janos.....	1734-1782 [1803]
5. *Presidio Sta. Gertrudis del Altar.....	1778-1784 [1796]
6. Presidio de Sn. Buenaventura.....	1774-1785 [1803]
7. **Presidio de Sn. Diego en Californias.....	1782- [1800]
8. Presidio Santiago de Mapimi.....	1731-1738
9. Presidio del Sacramento.....	1738
10. **Presidio de Nra. Sra. de Loreto en las Californias	1746-1782 [1800]
11. **Presidio de Sn. Antonio de Vejar.....	1731-1782 [1803]
12. Presidio de Nayarit.....	1731- [1769]
13. **Presidio de Sn. Felipe de Jesús de Guevabi en Sinaloa.....	1747
14. **Presidio de Sn. Pedro de Gracia Rl. ó Guevavi...	1746
15. **Presidio de Sn. Franco. en las Californias.....	1782 [1802]
16. **Presidio de Sta. Barbara en Californias.....	1782- [1802]
17. *Presidio de Terrenate en la frontera de Sonora....	1755-1775
18. *Presidio de Sn. Bernardino en Sonora.....	1776-1778 [1794]
19. **Presidio de Sn. Eleceario.....	1778- [1799]
20. **Sn. Blas de Californias.....	1789- [1800]
21. *Presidio de Nra. Sra. de la Concepción de la Moncloba.....	1733-1783 [1803]

¹¹ The *legajo* appears to have been in the file of the Contaduría General; the appointments are copies of the duplicate forwarded to it, the remitting letters to it are originals, and the Contaduría replies are drafts.

22. **Presidio de Tubac.....	1767
23. **Milicias de Cayra. de las Fronteras de Sierra Gorda.....	[1794]
24. Presidio del Principe.....	1778-1784 [1804]
25. **Villa de Laredo.....	1789
26. Presidio Sn. Pedro del Gallo.....	1746
27. Presidio de Sn. Gregorio de Zerralvo, en el No. Ro. de Leon.....	1735
28. **Presidios Internos . . . Nueva España . . . Comandtes.—Ynspectores.....	1772-1785 [1803]
29. Nueva Esp. Cohahuila . . . Cirujano Militar	1793- [1796]
30. Provas. Internas . . . Ofcs. de Caballeria....	[1786-1788]
31. N. E. Provincias Internas Retiros.....	[1791]
32. N.E. Provincias Internas . . . Ofizs. sin de- nominon. de Cuerpo.....	1787- [1790]
33. **Tubac Compañia de Yndios Pimas.....	[1801]
34. **N.E. Sn. Rafael de Buena-vista Compañia de Yndios Pimas.....	[1789]
35. **Presidio de Sn. Carlos de Monterrey.....	1777-1783 [1802]
36. Presidio de Sn. Carlos de Buena Vista.....	1774-1784 [1803]
37. *Presidio Sn. Miguel de Zerrogordo ó San Carlos..	1731- [1801]
38. **Presidio de Sn. Sabás.....	1777-1782
39. Presidio de Sta. Rosa de Aguaverde.....	1729-1778 [1804]
40. N.E. Presidio de Guajoquilla.....	1774
41. *Presidio de Sn. Fernando del Carrizal.....	1774-1785 [1804]
42. *Presidio de Orcasistas.....	1778-1782 [1803]
43. **Presidio de Sn. Agustin de Tugson.....	1776-1783 [1794]
44. **Presidio de Sta. Feé del Nuevo Mexico.....	1778-1783 [1804]
45. **Presidio de Sta. Cruz.....	1776-1785 [1803]
46. *Presidio Sn. Bernno. de Fronteras.....	1782- [1802]
47. Compa. de Opatas de Bacoachi, y Babispe.....	[1783-1802]
48. N.E. Presidio de Sn. Antonio de la Babia.....	1774-1785 [1802]
49. Compa. Volante de la Nueva Vizcaya	1731-1804
50. Compa. Volante del Saltillo.....	1784- [1785]
51. Chiguagua Compa. Volante.....	[1778-1784]
52. Nuevo Santander.....	1789-[1802]
53. **Compa. Volante de Monterrey.....	[1788-1793]
54. Sn. Teodoro de Conchos.....	1789
55. Compa. Volante de Sn. Carlos de Parras.....	1784-1802
56. Compañia Volante de Sn. Juan Bautista de Lam- pazos.....	1791-1802
57. Compa. Volante de las Provas. Internas de N.E....	[1699]-1785
58. Companias francas de Voluntarios de las Provines. Internas de N.E.....	[1788]-1800

56. **Legajo 104-6-9.** *Asuntos de Guerra. Años 1752 á 1769.* The title of this *legajo* comes from a thirty-two page *expediente* of four documents for the year 1769, dealing with the Sonora campaign. This was

the only material catalogued. The principal content of the *legajo* is a number of *testimonios*, five of them bulking large, stated as having been found (presumably by those who made up the *legajo*) without the letters with which originally they were enclosed. They are papers in certain lawsuits, and are *asuntos de guerra* only in that military men were the judges.—NPC

57. **Legajo 104-6-12.** *Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de tropa y sus Yncidencias. Años 1763 á 1787.* This is a small *legajo*, mainly composed of *expedientes* arising from the petitions of military men for promotion. There are a few documents also about the movement of troops. Nothing was entered.—NPC

58. **Legajos 104-6-13 to 23.** *Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de Tropa y Provisiones de Empleos de las Provincias Ynternas. Años 1760 á 1832.* After an investigation of the similarly-named sets already described in sections 16 and 57 had revealed little of value for the *Catalogue* not much was expected of this series of eleven *legajos*. The surprise and exhilarating joy experienced by the writer may well be imagined when he discovered, not only that it was very rich, but also that it was by far the most important group of materials for the purposes of the *Catalogue* of all that he had found during his stay in Seville—and no others approaching it in wealth were later encountered. Two of the *legajos*, 104-6-21 and 104-6-23, do indeed resemble those in sections 16 and 57, in that they are mostly concerned with routine matters, such as petitions for promotion and remittances of funds, particularly by San Blas officials, to their families in Spain. Two others, *legajos* 104-6-20 and 104-6-22, while of more than ordinary importance, do not equal the first seven *legajos* of the set in the superlativeness of their value.

The inclusive dates given are misleading, in that there is nothing in the set of later date than 1787, except one two-page *expediente* of 1832. For the years 1760 to 1787, but more particularly from 1766 to 1781, one of the most active periods in the entire history of the region usually designated the Provincias Internas, the *legajos* furnish nearly complete files of the official materials bearing upon the military affairs of the frontier and the Spanish projects for further conquest, especially so far as they relate to the northwestward advance toward and into Alta California. To single out the important items would involve a greater use of space than is intended in this portion of the *Catalogue*, but the following are some of the topics that are represented here with more than ordinary completeness: some of the most valuable papers of the

Rubí inspection from 1766 to 1768, although the Rubí *testimonios* are in *legajos* 103-4-15 and 16; English attempts at settlement and illicit trade in Texas and along the east coast of northern New Spain during the years preceding the outbreak of the American Revolution; numerous *expedientes* about wars against the Seris and Pimas in Sonora, against the Apaches along the frontier from Sonora to Texas, and some against the Taramaures in Nueva Vizcaya and the Comanches in New Mexico; various *expedientes* about the work of José de Gálvez with relation to the founding of the Department of San Blas and the expeditions of 1769 to Alta California, and his activities in Baja California and Sonora, although there is more on these points in *legajos* 104-3-2 and 3 than here; a great many *expedientes* about the progress of Alta California, during the years covered by the *legajos*, in the founding of presidios, missions, and *pueblos*, the conversions of natives, the various phases of economic development, and the growth of the Spanish population; numerous *expedientes* about the supply ships sailing from San Blas to the Californias, and about the affairs of the Department of San Blas in general; the voyages of discovery to the northwest coast, although there is more on this subject in several of the Estado group of *legajos*; numerous *expedientes* about the division of the Californias, as mission fields, between the Dominicans and Franciscans of the College of San Fernando, with much material as to the progress of Baja California in the Dominican period; the internal development of Sonora, with much about the advancement resulting from the discoveries of precious metals at Cieneguilla and elsewhere; numerous *expedientes* about the work of Hugo Oconor and others in establishing the line of frontier presidios, and about the reviews of presidios in every province of the frontier, from the two Californias to Texas; detailed accounts, with diaries and official letters, about the important journeys and expeditions of exploration by land during the period, including, among others, the various Carcés journeys, the two Anza expeditions to Alta California, the two Rivera expeditions to the same province, the Velázquez expedition from Baja California to the mouth of the Colorado River, the Fages and Rivera expeditions to San Francisco Bay, the Mora *visita* in Baja California, and the Domínguez and Escalante expedition from New Mexico to Utah; a five hundred page *expediente*, which might have been expected to appear elsewhere, about the Berroterán explorations of the Río Grande in 1729 and 1738, and the Rábago campaigns against the Apaches in Coahuila from 1747 to 1749; various *expedientes* concerning the forming of *reglamentos* for the government

of the Californias; *expedientes* illustrating the difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the Provincias Internas to their separate status from the viceroyalty, in particular with regard to the problems of northward advance; numerous *expedientes* about the projects for occupation of the Gila-Colorado country, the founding of settlements at the junction of the two rivers, and the Yuma disaster of 1781; the voluminous reports of Oconor, Croix, Neve, and others, about the state of affairs in the Provincias Internas, although the three of Croix referred to in the description of *legajo* 103-3-24 are missing here; numerous *últimas noticias* (latest news) letters, giving summaries of recent happenings in some or all of the frontier provinces; and various other topics which some might deem comparable in interest to those that have just been named.

Not only in subject-matter, but also in orderliness of arrangement and in the technical value of the papers, this set ranks with the best in the archives. The papers seem never to have been used since they were filed, a century before, for the *expediente* groups within the *legajos* were like so many pieces of wood in their unbending and resonant solidity.¹² After being worked over for a few seconds they miraculously became folds of paper, and the *legajos* by actual measurement, were over an inch higher when packed down and tied up again than they were when the papers were first opened. Nearly all of the documents are the originals of the viceroys, *comandantes generales*, and some others to the *ministro general* in Spain, enclosing certified copies, with drafts of the replies of the *ministros generales*.

Unfortunately, this set was discovered by the writer near the end of his stay in Seville, when both time and funds were running out. It was therefore catalogued on the basis of its relation to the history of Alta California and the approaches thereto, and then a second campaign of listing began, with the object of entering all items not included the first time. In this way *legajos* 104-6-13 to 17 were catalogued in en-

¹² Señor Torres Lanzas had previously looked through the *legajos* for some of the maps which appeared in his *Relation descriptive de los mapas, planos, & [!] de Mexico y Floridas, existentes en el Archivo General de Indias* (2 v. Sevilla, 1900), but he merely glanced at the edges of the *expedientes*, and, if he saw no map (for they are usually discernible), did not open the file. Both he and the late Señor Verger expressed their belief that nobody else had used this set—but the condition of the *expedientes* is proof enough in itself that none of them had been opened except the few examined by Señor Torres Lanzas. Shepherd sensed their value, for he mentions the set (see his *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives*, Washington, 1907, p. 67).

tirety. The number of items entered in each *legajo*, with their total of 2,327 documents, is shown below. The omissions may in a measure be made good by a reference here to outstanding items, but they are in any event of less consequence than might have been expected, since *legajos* 104-6-18 and 19 are predominantly Alta Californian, and therefore most of the documents in them were catalogued, while *legajos* 104-6-21 and 23 are of little value, and 104-6-20 and 22 are less strikingly important than the first seven *legajos* of the set.

<i>Legajo</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>Legajo</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>
104-6-13.....	220	104-6-20.....	70
104-6-14.....	392	104-6-21.....	37
104-6-15.....	286	104-6-22.....	181
104-6-16.....	340	104-6-23.....	27
104-6-17.....	421		
104-6-18.....	244	Total.....	2,327
104-6-19.....	109		

Much of the materials in the unentered *expedientes* has already been indicated in the general description of the contents of the set. The following are some of the more noteworthy *expedientes* that were not catalogued: a considerable *expediente* about the visit of Governor Anza of New Mexico to the land of the Moquis, whom he found in a state of great misery (*legajo* 104-6-19); an *expediente* of about a thousand pages concerning the removal of Captain Rafael Martínez Pacheco from the command at Babia, Coahuila (*legajo* 104-6-20); an *expediente* containing the reviews of Texas presidios in 1782 (*legajo* 104-6-20); and two *expedientes*, composing half a *legajo* concerning the militia of Parras (*legajo* 104-6-21).¹³—NPC

59. **Legajo 104-6-24.** *Espedientes sobre instalación, Trastacion [Traslación] y Reglamento de Presidios Ynternos. Años 1779 á 1782.* The twenty-one items of this valuable *legajo* were all entered. While most of the documents appear in other *legajos*, the general idea conveyed in the above title is nowhere so well represented as here. All the documents are for the years 1779 and 1780, except the printed instructions of 1771 and 1772 for a line of frontier presidios and a Gálvez letter of 1782. Worthy of special note is a bulky summary (noted in the *Catalogue* at item number 4,082, paragraph three) covering not only Croix's letters catalogued as 4,082, 4,149, and 4,150, which are in the *legajo*, but also his letters numbered 396 and 450 (both absent and

¹³ Many copies have since been procured for the Bancroft Library.

not catalogued) and another, which is in a different *legajo*, entered as 4,151.—NPC

60. **Legajo 104-7-6.** *Espedientes del Comercio de San Blas de California con Panamá. Años 1789 á 1818.* The whole *legajo* forms a single *expediente*, which is subdivided into twenty-three subordinate *expedientes*. The principal idea involved is that of the continual complaints of the merchants of Vera Cruz against the grant to Panamá of a right to trade freely with neighboring colonies, and, among other places, with the port of San Blas. Only those *expedientes* bearing upon the commerce of San Blas were entered, but that port is dealt with in all of them, except part one of number 2, and numbers 14 to 16, 18 to 21, and 23. The number of items entered was 104. The uncatalogued *expedientes* treat of the following matters: the commercial relations of Vera Cruz with Havana, Tampico, and Campeche; the complaints of the *casa de moneda* of Mexico, because silver was not being brought there for coining; and appointments to the new customs house at Tampico, and the regulations concerning it. Much of this type of material appears also in some of the entered items of the *expedientes* catalogued. Most of the documents are for the period of the Spanish American revolutions, which, in the case of San Blas, made communication with Panamá a necessity, since it was not possible with Vera Cruz.—NPC

61. **Legajo 104-7-8.** *Eclesiastico. Consultas, Decretos y Provisiones eclesiasticas. Años 1797 á 1807.* This is the middle of three *legajos* so entitled, the inclusive dates of the set being 1700 to 1821. The dates of this *legajo* are not accurate, as there are a number of *expedientes* for the years preceding 1797, especially from 1786 to 1796. Most of the documents concern ecclesiastical appointments, such as to the office of canon, dean, or treasurer of a cathedral, but there are many that are more general in character, all dealing with the secular branch of the clergy, except where the regulars were serving as priests and were subject, in a measure, to a bishop. None of the documents bear specifically on regions now within the United States, and no entries, therefore, were made, but much of the material came near to a right of entry. The following of this type may be noted: an *expediente* of about three hundred pages concerning the erection of the bishopric of Nuevo León, involving also the province of Nuevo Santander, with documents for the years 1774 to 1797; and several *expedientes* on the question whether soldiers of the Provincias Internas ought to pay tithes.—NPC

62. **Legajo 104-7-33.** *Eclesiástico. Espedte. sobre ereccion del obispado de Sonora y su establecimiento. Años 1776 á 1787.* This *legajo* bears the marks of usage, though not of copying, in that it is in utter disorder. Originally, the documents formed a single *expediente* and they have been brought together in cataloguing, though not as they must once have been filed. They deal, not only with the erection of the bishopric of Sonora, but also with the establishment of the *custodias* of San Gabriel (Alta California), Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, and New Mexico. The plans for these institutions take up most of the *legajo*, while the later material deals almost wholly with Sonora and its northernmost district, Pimería Alta. By far the greater number of the documents serve to illustrate the machinery involved in the execution of these projects, from their proposal by Antonio de los Reyes, the later bishop, to their authorization by the pope and enactment into law. The Reyes plan (3,317), the Revilla Gigedo history of the *custodias* (5,436), and the Barbastro statistical account of the *custodia* of San Carlos, or Sonora (5,493), are perhaps the principal items of the *legajo*. All but a few of the documents were entered, yielding 117 items.—NPC

63. **Legajo 105-1-24.** *Eclesiástico. Ereccion y Estatuto para los Misioneros en las Provincias Ynternas. Años 1774.* This covers the same subject-matter as *legajo* 104-7-33, part of the material of which it duplicates, but it is almost wholly concerned with the erection of the four *custodias*. The documents of *legajos* 104-7-33 seem to have been the file of the *ministro general*, while those of *legajo* 105-1-24 were probably that of the Council of the Indies. This *legajo* is in good order, and omits many of the purely routine documents that appear in *legajo* 104-7-33. It is wrongly dated, for there are materials of other years than 1774; in fact, perhaps the greater part of the *legajo* is for 1779 to 1782. While most of the *legajo* is an outgrowth of the Reyes plans for *custodias*, there is one *expediente* for 1796 and 1797, about Indian affairs in Nueva Vizcaya, that is somewhat remote from the principal idea of the *legajo*. This *expediente* was not entered, leaving a total of sixty items that were catalogued.—NPC

64. **Legajo 105-1-25.** *Eclesiástico. Expedientes de Misiones. Años 1768 á 1819.* The dates given are misleading, since the *legajo* is almost wholly for the years 1788 to 1810. It contains much useful material for the two Californias, to which more than half of the *legajo* is devoted, in fairly equal amounts for each of the two provinces. Fourteen *expedientes*, containing seventy-eight items, were entered. The following are some of the matters taken up: an *expediente* of over three hundred

pages, dated 1768 to 1797, about the grant of missions in Baja California to the Dominicans; various *expedientes* about the sending of Dominican missionaries from Spain, involving the question how much the government should allow them for expenses; two *expedientes*, 1788 to 1792, about the mutual complaints of the governor and the president of the missions in Alta California; and an *expediente* of 1789, concerning the steps taken for founding new missions in the two Californias.—NPC

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

NOTES

The series, *Biblioteca Constitucionalista*, publication of which was begun in Madrid by the "Imprenta Helénica" in 1916, is devoted to the history of present conditions in Mexico. Three volumes have thus far been issued: (1) *Carranza y la Revolución de México*, by Edmundo González-Blanco; (2) *Un Déspota y un Libertador*, by Andrés González-Blanco; and (3) *De Porfirio Díaz a Carranza*, by Pedro González-Blanco. The following are announced as in press: (4) *Madero*, by Andrés González-Blanco; (5) *El Clericalismo y la Revolución Constitucional*, by Edmundo González-Blanco; (6) *El Pretorianismo en México*, by Andrés González-Blanco; (7) *Leyes Constitucionalistas comentadas*, by Francisco Rivera; (8) *Obregón*, by Pedro González-Blanco; (9) *Historias de los principales Hechos de Armas librados por el Ejército Constitucionalista*, by J. Alvarez; (10) *La Reacción Zapato-Villista*, by Andrés González-Blanco; (11) *La Convención de Aguas Calientes*, by E. A. Salgado; (12) *El Problema Económico*, by V. Gay; (13) *Pablo González*, by Andrés González-Blanco; (14) *Alvarado*, by Pedro González-Blanco; (15) *Cándido Aguilar*, by Edmundo González-Blanco; (16) *El Problema Agrario*, by J. Prieto Villabrille; (17) *Historia compendiada de la Revolución Constitucionalista*, by Edmundo González-Blanco; (18) *Los Civiles del Constitucionalismo*, by Pedro González-Blanco; (19) *Los Estados Unidos y la Revolución Constitucionalista*, by J. Alvarez; (20) *Jacinto Treviño*, by Pedro González-Blanco.—C. K. JONES.

An interesting contribution to the literature of the long-continued, but as yet futile, efforts of the Central American republics to form a stable union, is contained in Paulino Valladares's work, *Movimiento unionista: iniciativa del Señor Presidente, Doctor Francisco Bertrand* (Tegucigalpa, Tipografía nacional, [1917], pp. 227). This work contains a condensed reprint of the articles published by Dr. Valladares in